



Qur'ān Appreciation

Ahl al-Bayt in the Qur'ān PART 1



DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the beloved Imām of the time (‘aj).
May Allah hasten his reappearance and help us to become his
true companions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

“The pen of a writer is mightier than the blood of a martyr.”

– PROPHET MUḤAMMAD (Ṣ)

True reward lies with Allah, but we would like to sincerely thank all those who have contributed to this publication, especially Wali ul Asr Educational Institute. May Allah bless them in this world and the next.

Photos: freepik.com, pixabay.com, unsplash.com, Hassan Roholamin (shiaarts.ir), Mustafa-H (deviantart.com)

Disclaimer: Religious texts have *not* been translated verbatim in order to meet the developmental and comprehension needs of children.

Copyright © 2020 by Al-Kisa Foundation; SABA Global

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without including this copyright page on all copied materials.

Alteration of this publication is not permitted without prior written permission from Kisa Kids or its legal representative. For permission requests, write to the publisher at the address below:

Kisa Kids Publications
4415 Fortran Court
San Jose, CA 95134
(260) KISA-KID (260-547-2543)
info@kisakids.org

Ahl al-Bayt in the QUR'ĀN

PART 1



Introduction	2
A Night of Sacrifice	3
Verse of Wilāyah.....	9
Verse of Purification	15
Revelation of Sūrah al-Insān.....	21
Verse of Ūli-l Āmr (Those in Charge)	27
Review	32
Flashcards.....	37

Introduction

وَنَزَّلْنَا عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ تِبْيَانًا لِّكُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَهُدًى وَرَحْمَةً وَبُشْرَىٰ لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ

... And We have sent down to you the Book (the Qur'ān) as an exposition of everything, a guidance, a mercy, and glad tidings for those who have submitted themselves (to Allah).

(SŪRAH AN-NAHL 16:89)

The Qur'ān is one of the greatest miracles given to the Noble Prophet (ﷺ). Despite having been revealed over 1400 years ago, its lessons, parables, and messages still hold true and can be applied to one's life today. Unfortunately, we do not truly understand the value of the Qur'ān and what it has to offer. Therefore, the *Qur'ān Appreciation* curriculum strives to help fill this gap and instill an appreciation for the Qur'ān in our students from a young age. This curriculum consists of five booklets, each of which cover different aspects of the Qur'ān.

The theme of the third booklet is the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) in the Qur'ān. In a number of verses, the Qur'ān refers to the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) and their position as the purified leaders who attained the highest ranks of servitude and perfection. It is important for the lovers of the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) to become acquainted with these verses from a young age. These verses form a nexus between the two precious weighty items the Prophet of Allah (blessings of Allah be upon him and his family) bequeathed to his ummah: the Book of Allah and the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a). Becoming familiar with the verses, along with their associated vocabulary, occasions of revelation, and lessons, will serve to strengthen the identity of our children. This booklet explores five āyāt (verses) of the Qur'ān over the course of five lessons including Qur'ānic vocabulary, explanation and application of the verse(s), and review questions.

The goal behind this booklet is to promote appreciation, love, understanding, and practical usage of the Qur'ān in the lives of our children. The target age group is upper elementary/middle school.

Lesson

1

A Night of Sacrifice

Photo edited from original by Hassan Roholamin (shiaarts.ir)

Vocabulary

People النَّاسِ

He sells يَشْرِي

His soul/self نَفْسَهُ

Seeking ابْتِغَاءً

(The) pleasure مَرْضَاتٍ

Kind رَعُوفٌ

The servants الْعِبَادِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ ابْتِغَاءً
مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ رَعُوفٌ بِالْعِبَادِ ﴿٢٠٧﴾

And among the people is he who sells his soul seeking the pleasure of Allah, and Allah is most kind to [His] servants.

(SŪRAH AL-BAQARA 2:207)

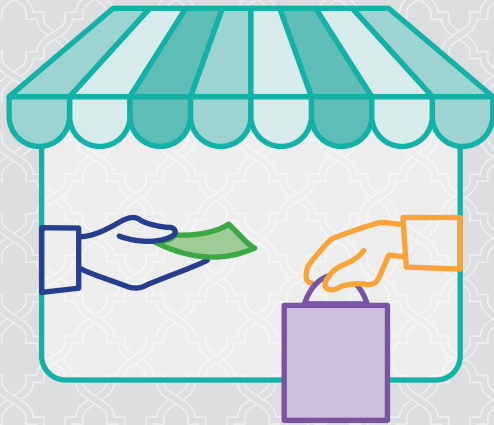
Historically, this verse was revealed about Imām ‘Alī (‘a). The Prophet of Allah (peace be upon him and his family) was born in Mecca and had lived there for most of his life. However, when he was 53 years old, Allah ordered him to leave Mecca to go to Medina in order to save his life. The chiefs from the tribes of the enemies of Islam had decided to kill the Prophet (ﷺ), and they had each chosen a representative from their tribe to take part in his murder. Allah told the Prophet (ﷺ) to ask Imām ‘Alī (‘a) to stay in the Prophet’s bed that night so that it would still look like someone was in the home, and the enemies wouldn’t realize right away that the Prophet (ﷺ) had escaped.

Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was so happy to be able to help that he performed a sajdah of shukr (thankfulness) to Allah when the Prophet (ﷺ) asked him if he could spend the night in his home.

When Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was asleep in the Prophet’s bed, the angels Jabrā’īl and Mikā’īl came to him. Jabrā’īl said, “Congratulations to you, O ‘Alī, son of Abū Ṭālib! Allah is praising you in front of the angels for your sacrifice!”

When the murderers barged into the Prophet’s house, they raised their swords to strike, but when they realized that it was actually Imām ‘Alī (‘a) sleeping in the bed, they decided to not kill him.



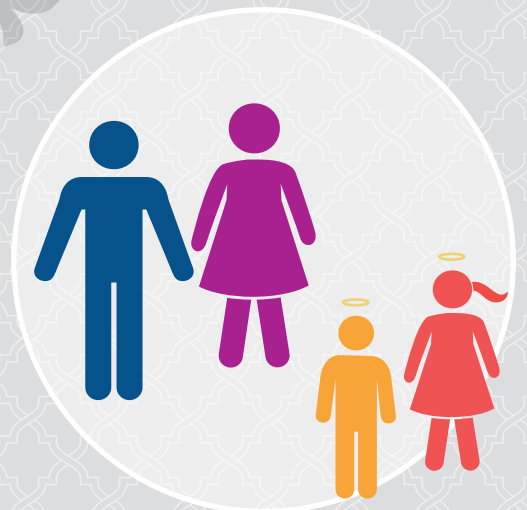
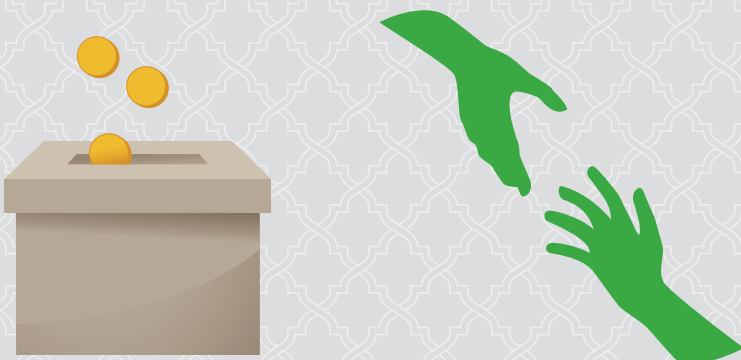


Divine Transaction

In this verse, Allah describes someone who sells something. Whenever something is sold (like a bicycle or a house), there is a **seller**, a **good that is being sold**, what he will get **in return**, and a **buyer**. Here, the seller is a very special human being whom Allah is praising. One of the best examples of such a human being is Imām ‘Alī (‘a). The good that is being sold is himself, meaning his very life. Allah is the “buyer,” and what Imām ‘Alī (‘a) will get in return is that Allah will be happy with him.

Allah wants us to give everything we have and to spend our entire life trying to make Him happy. Examples include giving charity, helping friends and family, and obeying our parents.

In the Qur’ān, Allah praises people who do good things, not those who brag about being able to do things, but don’t actually do them.



1. Correct the following sentences:

a) Historically, this verse was revealed about Imām Ḥusayn (‘a).

b) In the historical event of this verse, Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was described as the buyer, and the good that was being sold is his wealth.

c) Allah praises those who brag and those who do good things too.

d) When the Prophet (ﷺ) told Imām ‘Alī (‘a) that he has to stay in the Prophet’s (ﷺ) bed that night, Imām ‘Alī (‘a) was very sad.

e) When the murderers barged into the Prophet’s house and realized that it was actually Imām ‘Alī (‘a) sleeping in the bed, they decided to kill him.

2. Noor is a girl who loves bragging about being able to read the Qur’ān and memorize it. She also prays only in public for the sake of other people. Would Allah be satisfied with Noor and praise her? If not, what has she done wrong?

3. Based on what you have learned in this lesson, what should a believer do when he/she is happy about a blessing from Allah? (Hint: refer to what Imām ‘Alī (‘a) did when he was happy.)

4. The verse talks about someone special who "sold" his very soul to Allah.

a) Give an example of how you could "sell" your extra savings to Allah, and what you might get in return:

b) Now give an example of how you could "sell" your free time for a day to Allah, and what you might get in return:

5. Color each word and its translation with the same color or pattern.



6. Select the correct translation for each Arabic word. Bubble in your answer:

a.	نَفْسَهُ	☐ His wealth	☐ His soul/self
b.	النَّاسِ	☐ People	☐ Believers
c.	مَرْضَاتٍ	☐ (The) pleasure	☐ Seeking
d.	الْعِبَادِ	☐ The people	☐ The servants
e.	يَشْرِي	☐ He sells	☐ He buys
f.	رَعُوفٌ	☐ Harsh	☐ Kind

7. Write the verse and its translation in the correct order:

مَنْ يَشْرِي نَفْسَهُ	ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ	بِالْعِبَادِ
وَاللَّهُ رَعُوفٌ	وَمِنَ النَّاسِ	

and Allāh | is he who sells | to [His] servants. | And among the people |
of Allāh, | seeking the pleasure | is most kind | his soul

Lesson

2

Verse of Wilāyah

Vocabulary

Your guardian وَلِيُّكُمْ

His Messenger رَسُولُهُ

Those who الَّذِينَ

They believed آمَنُوا

They keep up يُقِيمُونَ

They give يُؤْتُونَ

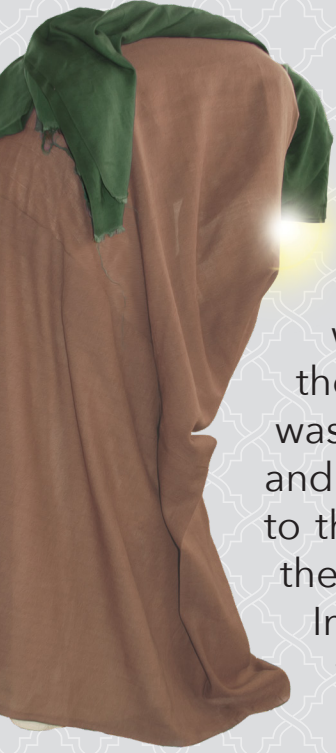
Those who do rukū' (bow down) رَاكِعُونَ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّمَا وَلِيُّكُمُ اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا
الَّذِينَ يُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَيُؤْتُونَ الزَّكَاةَ
وَهُمْ رَاكِعُونَ ﴿٥٥﴾

Your guardian (walī) is only Allah, His Messenger, and the faithful who keep up the prayer and give the zakāt while bowing down.

(SŪRAH AL-MĀ'IDAH, 5:55)



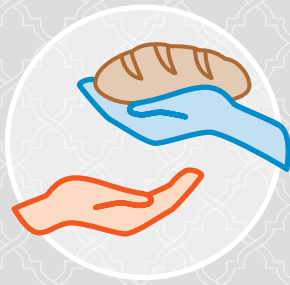
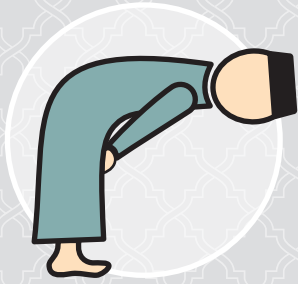
Historically, this verse was revealed about Imām ‘Alī (‘a). A beggar came to the masjid of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him and his family). He asked the people who were sitting in the masjid for charity. Everyone ignored the beggar, so he started to complain. Then, Imām ‘Alī (‘a), who was performing the rukū‘ of a mustahab ṣalāh, held out his hand and offered his ring to the man. At this time, Angel Jabrā’īl came to the Prophet to deliver the verse of the Qur’ān. He then told the Prophet to go to the masjid, where he could congratulate Imām ‘Alī (‘a) for his act of charity. After this verse was revealed, the Prophet (ṣ) said to the people that “‘Alī is the master of whomever I am the master of.”

Meaning of walī

In some verses of the Qur’ān, the word walī means “friend” or “helper.” However, in this verse, the meaning of walī is “leader.” In this verse, Allah tells us that the only ones we can follow and obey are (1) Allah Himself, (2) the Messenger of Allah, and (3) those who have faith and give charity while they perform rukū‘. Imām aṣ-Ṣādiq (‘a) has said that Imām ‘Alī and the 11 Imāms after him are those that are meant by the third group.



According to this verse, it is not enough to just love the Imāms. We have to recognize them as our “walīs” and obey everything they command us towards.



Worshipping Allah

Allah has given us a responsibility to worship Him, and the daily ṣalāh is the best and most frequent example of worship that Muslims perform. Another part of worshipping Allah is to care about others. The Ahl al-Bayt (peace be upon them) were the best examples of people who worshipped Allah and helped the needy in the best way possible.

You might wonder, if we are supposed to focus only on Allah in ṣalāh, and not on others, how could Imām ‘Alī (‘a) pay attention to someone else while performing his ṣalāh? The answer is that when Imām ‘Alī (‘a) paid attention to the beggar, he did so out of obedience to Allah while still paying attention to Him.

1. True or False:

- a)** The word walī in *this* verse means friend or helper. T F
- b)** Even though we love the Imāms, we don't have to obey them in everything they say. T F
- c)** In this verse, Allah tells us that the only ones we can follow and obey are (1) Allah Himself (2) The Messenger of Allah and (3) Those who have faith, and give charity while they perform rukū'. T F
- d)** While Imām 'Alī was performing the rukū' of a mustahab ṣalāh, he held out his hand and offered his ring to a beggar. T F
- e)** The fact that Imām 'Alī ('a) paid attention to the beggar while praying shows that Imām 'Alī ('a) was not paying attention to Allah in his prayer. T F

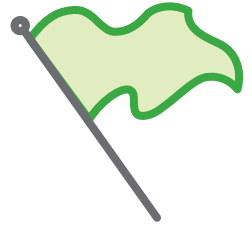
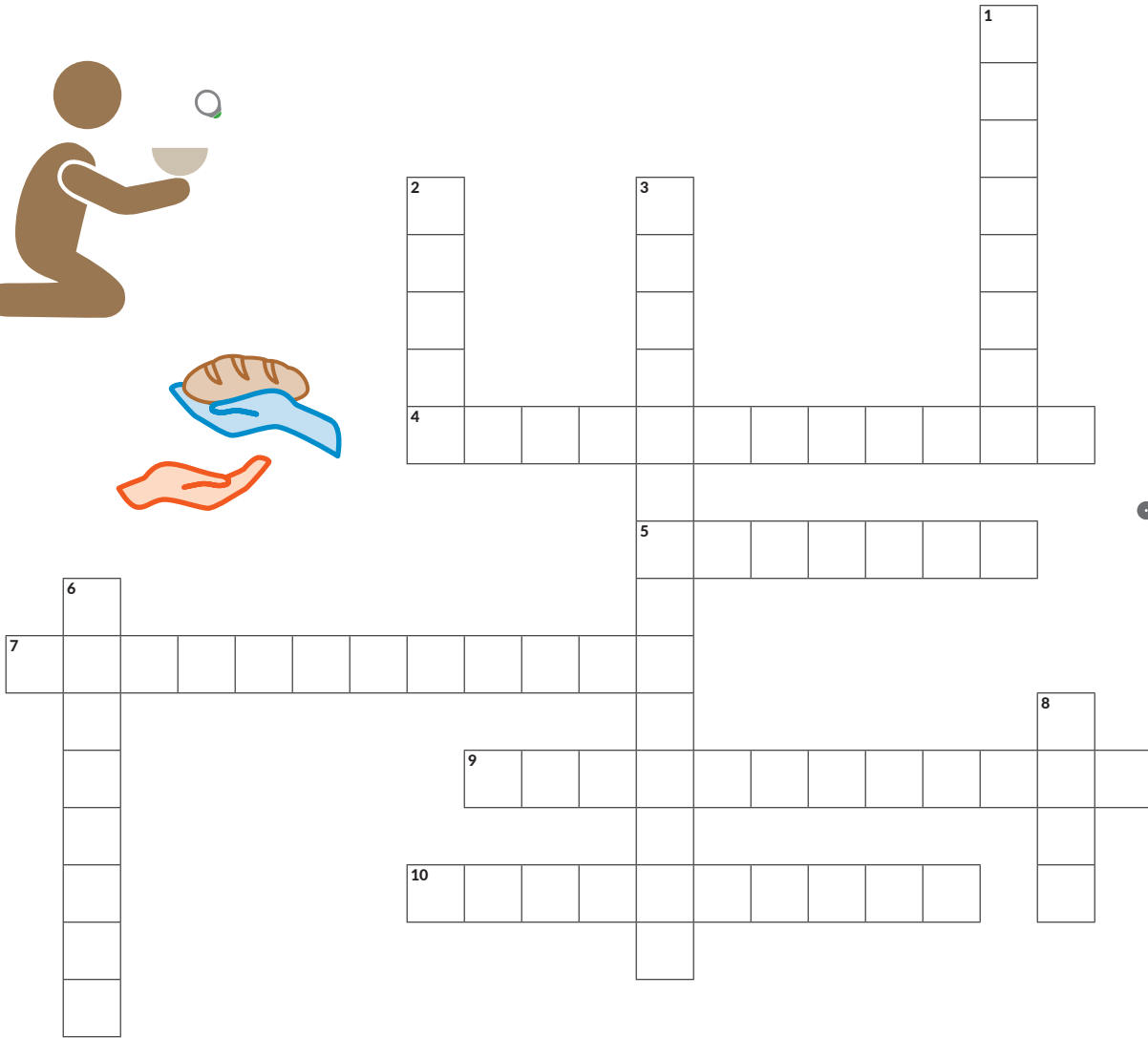
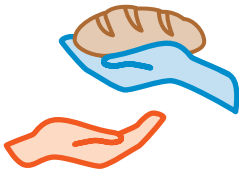
2. Give an example of how someone could give charity but forget about Allah when doing so.

3. Fill in the missing words and their translation in the table below.

إِنَّمَا 1 اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالَّذِينَ 2 الَّذِينَ 3 الصَّلَاةَ وَ 4 الزَّكَاةَ وَهُمْ 5 ﴿٥٥﴾

	Arabic Word	English Translation
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

4. Complete the crossword below. (Do not include spaces or diacritic marks)



Across

4. رَسُولُهُ
5. What Imām 'Alī ('a) offered the beggar
7. آمَنُوا
9. وَلِيِّكُمْ
10. يُقِيمُونَ

Down

1. يُؤْتُونَ
2. We have to obey Him
3. رَاكِعُونَ
6. الَّذِينَ
8. Leader, friend, or helper

Writing: Practice writing the vocabulary words from this lesson.

وَلِيُّكُمْ - وَلِيُّكُمْ

Your guardian

رَسُولُهُ - رَسُولُهُ

His Messenger

الَّذِينَ - الَّذِينَ

Those who

آمَنُوا - آمَنُوا

They believed

يُقِيمُونَ - يُقِيمُونَ

They keep up

يُؤْتُونَ - يُؤْتُونَ

They give

رَاكِعُونَ - رَاكِعُونَ

Those who do rukū'
(bow down)

Lesson

3

Verse of Purification

Photo edited from original by Hassan Roholamin (shiaarts.ir)



Vocabulary

He wants

يُرِيدُ

He keeps away

لِيُذْهِبَ

Impure things

الرَّجَسَ

The Family of
the Prophet

أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ

He makes
you pure

يُطَهِّرُكُمْ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

...إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ عَنْكُمُ الرِّجْسَ
أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَيُطَهِّرَكُمْ تَطْهِيرًا ﴿٣٣﴾

...Indeed Allah wants to keep impure things away from you, O Family of the Prophet, and make you very pure.

(SŪRAH AL-AḤZĀB, 33:33)

Historically, this verse was revealed about Prophet Muḥammad, Imām ‘Alī, Sayyidah Fāṭimah, Imām Ḥasan, and Imām Ḥusayn (peace be upon them all). When the five of them were gathered together under the Yemeni cloak (known as a kisā’) of the Prophet, the Prophet (ṣ) said, “O Allah! These are my Ahl al-Bayt! Keep all impure things away from them!” Umm Salamah, who was a very strong believer and one of the wives of the Prophet (ṣ), asked if she was part of the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) as well. The Prophet (ṣ) told her, “You are in a good position (but you are not part of the Ahl al-Bayt mentioned in this verse).” Because of this occasion, these five became known as the People of the Kisā’ (Ahl al-Kisā’). Later on, when the other 9 Imāms (‘a) were born, they were also included as part of the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a).

The Prophet (ṣ) said

**“O Allah! These are my
Ahl al-Bayt! Keep all
impure things away
from them!”**



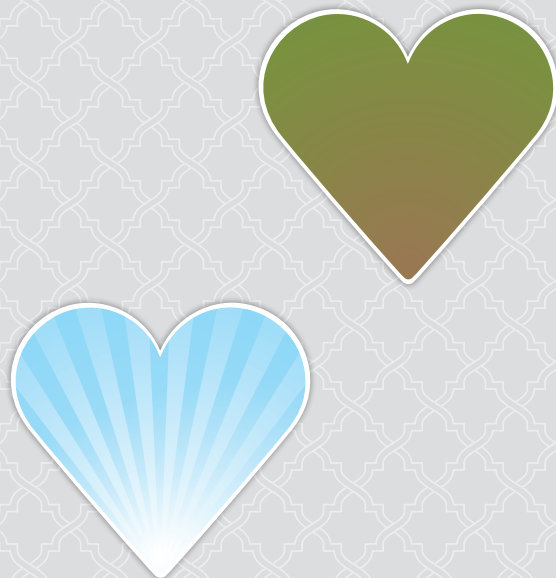


Gift of Being Ma'sūm

In this verse, Allah tells us about a special gift that He has given to the Ahl al-Bayt. They are the best of Allah's servants. Since they always remembered Allah and followed His commands, He gave them the special gift of being Ma'sūm. This means that with the help of Allah, they will always stay away from everything impure, and their hearts will always be pure. Someone whose heart is pure will never think bad thoughts about Allah or do something that Allah would be unhappy about.

Our Spiritual Heart

Coming in contact with dirt and dirty things will make your body and clothes dirty. Similarly, committing sins and thinking bad thoughts will make our spiritual heart impure. Washing our body and clothes with water cleans them up. Similarly, performing tawbah and good deeds fills our hearts with purity. We have to be very careful about what we see, hear, say, and do to make sure that only pure things enter our heart. This is the best way in which we can show our love for the Ahl al-Bayt.



1. Fill in the blanks:

a) The Ahl al-Kisā' are P_____ M_____ (), Imām 'Alī ('a),
S_____ F_____ (), I_____ H_____ (), and Imām Ḥusayn ('a).

b) Since the Ahl al-Bayt are the b_____ of Allah's _____, and they always
r_____ Allah and followed His C_____,
Allah gave them the special gift of being _____.

c) The best way we can show our love of Ahl al-Bayt is by making sure that only
_____ things enter our _____ and be very careful about what we
_____, _____, _____, and do.

2. What does it mean to be a Ma'sūm?

3. Give two examples of actions that could make our hearts impure and two examples of actions that could purify our hearts.

Actions that make our heart **impure**:

Actions that make our heart **pure**:

4. Why is it important to keep our hearts pure?

5. Match the vocabulary word with its definition:

___ The Family of the Prophet

الرَّجْسَ **A**

___ Impure things

يُرِيدُ **B**

___ He keeps away

أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ **C**

___ He wants

يُطَهِّرُكُمْ **D**

___ He makes you pure

لِيُذْهِبَ **E**

Writing: Practice writing the vocabulary words from this lesson.

يُرِيدُ يُرِيدُ

He wants

لِيُذْهِبَ لِيُذْهِبَ

He keeps away

الرَّجَسَ الرَّجَسَ

Impure things

أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ أَهْلَ

The Family of the Prophet

يُطَهِّرُكُمْ يُطَهِّرُكُمْ

He makes you pure

Lesson

4

Revelation of Sūrah al-Insān

Vocabulary

They feed
يُطْعَمُونَ

The food
الطَّعَامَ

A reward
جَزَاءً

Love for it
حُبِّهِ

Thanks
شُكْرًا

A needy person
مِسْكِينٍ

We fear
نَخَافُ

An orphan
يَتِيمٍ

A day
يَوْمًا

A prisoner
أَسِيرٍ

Grim
عَبُوسًا

We want
نُرِيدُ

Difficult
قَمْطَرِيرًا

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَيُطْعَمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَىٰ حُبِّهِ مِسْكِينًا وَيَتِيمًا
وَأَسِيرًا ﴿٨﴾ إِنَّمَا نَطْعِمُكُمْ لَوَجْهِ اللَّهِ لَا
نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ جَزَاءً وَلَا شُكْرًا ﴿٩﴾ إِنَّا نَخَافُ
مِنْ رَبِّنَا يَوْمًا عَبُوسًا قَمْطَرِيرًا ﴿١٠﴾

They give food, even though they love it, to the needy, the orphan and the prisoner, saying, 'We feed you only for the sake of Allah. We do not want any reward from you nor any thanks. We truly fear from our Lord a grim* and difficult day.'

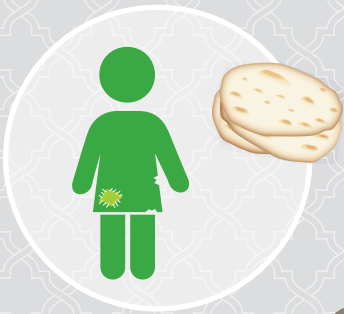
(SŪRAH AL-INSĀN (AD-DAHR), 76:8-10)

* grim: unsmiling and harsh

Historically, these verses were revealed about Imām ‘Alī, Sayyidah Fāṭimah, Imām Ḥasan, and Imām Ḥusayn (peace be upon them). Once in Medina, Imām Ḥasan (‘a) and Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) had fallen sick. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) and Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) made a promise (nadhr) to Allah that if He made their children feel better, they would fast for three days. When Imām Ḥasan (‘a) and Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) recovered, Imām ‘Alī (‘a) and Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) fulfilled their promise to Allah and began fasting for three days. Imām Ḥasan (‘a) and Imām Ḥusayn (‘a) fasted along with them. At this time, most of the Muslims did not have much wealth. Imām ‘Alī (‘a) used to give much of what he would earn to others and only keep a little bit for himself and his family.



On the first day, as they sat to break their fast, a beggar came and asked for some food. They gave him the bread that Sayyidah Fāṭimah (‘a) had made for ifṭār and broke their fast with only some water. On the second day, as they were about to break their fast, an orphan asked for some food. Once again, because of their love of Allah, even though they wanted and needed the food, they sacrificed it for Allah’s sake and gave it to the beggar.



On the third day, when they were about to break their fast, a prisoner came asking for food. In those days, there were no jails in Medina. The Prophet (ṣ) would ask different families to care for prisoners in their homes. Sometimes, the families would not have enough food to give the prisoners, so the prisoners would ask others for help. Once again, the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) had to give up their meal and only drink water.



Allah was so happy with their generosity and willingness to sacrifice that He revealed an entire sūrah in their praise!

Niyyah (Intention)

Allah was happy with the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) not just because of what they did, but how they did it. The reason why we perform an action is called a niyyah, or intention. In these verses, Allah says that the intention of the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) in giving to the three people was:

- because of their love of Allah
- because they wanted to please Allah
- because of their fear of the Day of Judgment



Types of Charity

Giving things we don't use to those who need them is a good act of charity. But in these verses, Allah praises the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) for sacrificing the food that they themselves wanted to eat.

In Islam, giving away something that you need in order to help others is called *īthār*. Allah gives a special reward to those who do *īthār*.

If we want to follow the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a), we should be happy and thankful to Allah when we are given an opportunity to help others in need. We should try to help, because we know that Allah is happy when we do so. However, we should not expect or demand reward or thanks for the help we give others.

1. Fill in the blanks:

a) In Islam, giving away something that you _____ in order to help others is called _____.

b) Allah gives a special _____ to those who do īthār.

c) The reason why we perform an action is called a _____, or _____.

2. Complete the following word search. (Words are without spaces and diacritic marks)

Z
T
B N M
F E V
Q T M Z N
W J E O A
D S Y G N H F
O I N D E P H
T S U O R E N E G N U C R D I C M U H D J
D F A V T Y R J N J B O V I Q G I R X
J Y U V I D V F W Z C I T H A R V
Q X M O D R A W E R H I D T L
Z Y Y R X Y A A H J H T E
C F Y V J S M M A F H
T F T Y A B L A L H A
F Z N U T N H P A O M N L
C G F C F B X O R P K Q
Q N A D H R W G M F R A
X S J C D B Z U C W
Z T U F L N K Y
R R T V
I D

Word List

AHL AL-BAYT	NADHR
GENEROUS	ORPHAN
GRIM	REWARD
ĪTHĀR	THANKFUL
JUDGEMENT	

3. Give an example of something we can do to follow the Ahl al-Bayt.

4. Who were the three people that the Ahl al-Bayt gave their food to?

Why did they feed them?

5. Define the following terms and give an example for each:

Niyyah:_____

Example:_____

Īthār:_____

Example:_____

6. Place the following qualities into the corresponding columns in the table:

Īthār	Selflessness	Sincerity	Greed
Generosity	Charity	Fear of Allah	Sinfulness
Worship	Hatred	Carelessness	Being Inconsiderate
Selfishness	Love	Patience	Arrogance

Qualities of the Ahl al-Bayt that were shown in this story	Qualities that the Ahl al-Bayt do not have and are not in the story

7. Select the correct translation.
Bubble in your answer:

وَيُطْعِمُونَ الطَّعَامَ عَلَى حُبِّهِ

- ☐ A. They give food, even though they love it
☐ B. They give money, even though they love it

عَبُوسًا قَمْطَرِيرًا

- ☐ A. Pleasant and easy
☐ B. Grim and difficult

لَا نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ

- ☐ A. You do not want from us
☐ B. We do not want from you

8. Match the word to the picture:



•

• يَتِيمًا



•

• جَزَاءً



•

• الطَّعَامَ



•

• أَسِيرًا



•

• شُكْرًا

Lesson

5

Photo edited from original by Hassan Roholamin (shiaarts.ir)

Verse of Ūli-l Amr (Those in Charge)

Vocabulary

Obey

أَطِيعُوا

Those who are in charge

أُولِي الْأَمْرِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا
الرَّسُولَ وَأُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ ...

O you who have faith! Obey Allah and obey
the Messenger and those who are in charge
among you...

(SŪRAH AN-NISĀ', 4:59)



Historically, during the 9th year after the hijrah, Allah ordered the Prophet (ﷺ) to gather the Muslim army and travel with them to Tabūk, which was on the way to Damascus. There

were rumors of a massive army that had gathered there to destroy the Muslims, and the Prophet (ﷺ) wanted to launch a surprise attack to make sure that they didn't enter into the lands of Muslims. The Prophet (ﷺ) ordered Imām 'Alī ('a) to stay back in Medina and take charge of the Muslim government in his absence. As a way of making sure that people knew Imām 'Alī's ('a) proper position, and that he was staying back for a valid reason and not because he was unwilling to join the Prophet (ﷺ), the Prophet (ﷺ) told him, "Are you not happy with being to me like Hārūn was to Mūsā?" He then quoted from this verse, "...and those who are in charge among you," in order to show people that Imām 'Alī ('a) is one of the Ūli-l Amr (those in charge).

Whom to Obey

The Qur'ān is a book of guidance. It provides guidance on everything that human beings need to know in order to lead a life of serving Allah and getting closer to Him. One of the most important things human beings need to know is the answer to the question, "Whom does Allah want to be in charge of human beings?" This verse answers this important question for us.



In this verse, both the Messenger and the Ūli-l Amr are mentioned along with one verb: "obey." This means that Allah wants the Ūli-l Amr to be obeyed in the same way as the Messenger of Allah. Therefore, the Ūli-l Amr must be like the Prophet (ﷺ)! They have to have incredible knowledge, courage, honesty, and justice. They also have to be Ma'sūm and never disobey Allah. Allah would never want us to follow someone who would take us down the wrong path!

Imām 'Alī ('a) and the Imāms ('a) after him were the best of all people after the Prophet, and they are the only people who can be the Ūli-l Amr.

You might wonder, since it is so important for Muslims to follow Imām ‘Alī and the Imāms after him, why didn’t Allah mention their names directly in the Qur’ān?



Guidance in the Qur’ān

You might wonder, since it is so important for Muslims to follow Imām ‘Alī (‘a) and the Imāms after him, why didn’t Allah mention their names directly in the Qur’ān? The same question was once asked of Imām al-Bāqir (‘a). He replied, “Allah sent down the command for ṣalāh to His Messenger, but He didn’t give the details of how many prayers should be offered, and how many raka‘āt are in each of the prayers. The Messenger of Allah explained these details to the people. He sent down the command for Ḥajj, but didn’t say how many times one has to perform the ṭawāf. It was the Messenger of Allah who explained that you have to go around the Ka‘bah seven times in order to perform the ṭawāf.” Then, Imām al-Bāqir (‘a) quoted some verses from the Qur’ān, including this verse, to show that for those who want to know, Allah has given enough guidance in the Qur’ān about whom they should follow.



1. Fill in the blanks:

a) The Ūli-l Amr must be like the _____. They have to have incredible _____, courage, _____, and _____. They also have to be _____ and never _____ Allah.

b) The Prophet ordered _____ to stay back in _____ and take charge of the Muslim government in his absence.

c) Based on what we learned in this verse, we should obey _____, His _____, and those who are _____.

2. Why did the Prophet say, "Are you not happy with being to me like Hārūn was to Mūsā"?

3. True or False:

a) Following the Ahl al-Bayt is not important since Allah didn't mention their names in the Qur'ān. T F

b) The answer to the question "Whom does Allah want to be in charge of human beings?" is not mentioned in the Qur'ān. T F

c) Allah wants us to follow a Ma'sūm, because he does not want us to go down the wrong path. T F

d) Imām 'Alī is one of the Ūli-l Amr. T F

4. Complete the following word search. (Words are without spaces and diacritic marks)

D
 J
 G G L
 J A G
 O D U J A
 R I O I Y
 E D N G I X R
 A E X V L F E
 T R Y G M W N L U S N A J G U L S V L N Y
 H N X P C F A N R W M E N R C K Y R G
 E Y E B O E V R Y A G E M M O Q K
 Q M M A S U M C M P S A E Y A
 U J V Z F H S I P S L D X
 R K S F B D W D E I I
 Y A N I Z V Z T M L N
 N D I N C H A R G E U A
 U I P V C H T K H I J N
 W L H I G S R T X Z R M
 J A I U W N L C K S
 X B L E M P D A
 H J I N
 L B

Word List

GUIDANCE	THE MESSENGER
IMĀM 'ALĪ	THE QUR'ĀN
IN CHARGE	ŪLI-L AMR
MA'ŞŪM	OBEY
MEDINA	



Review

1. Fill in the missing words and their translation in the table below.

...إِنَّمَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ 1 عَنْكُمْ
2 أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ وَ 3
 تَطْهِيرًا

Arabic Word **English Translation**

1		
2		
3		

3. Fill in the missing words and their translation in the table to the right.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا 1 اللَّهُ وَ
 أَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَ 2 مِنْكُمْ ...

Arabic Word **English Translation**

1		
2		

2. Fill in the missing words and their translation in the table below.

وَيُطْعَمُونَ 1 عَلَى حُبِّهِ 2
 وَيَتِيمًا 3 ﴿٨﴾ إِنَّمَا نَطْعِمُكُمْ
 لَوَجْهِ اللَّهِ لَا نُرِيدُ مِنْكُمْ 4 وَلَا
 شُكُورًا ﴿٩﴾ إِنَّا 5 مِنْ رَبَّنَا يَوْمًا
6 عَبُوسًا

Arabic Word **English Translation**

1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		



Ahl al-Bayt in the Qur'ān: REVIEW

4. Fill in the blanks with the Arabic or English words.

	English	Arabic
1		يُؤْتُونَ
2	People	
3		يَتِيم
4	His soul/self	
5		ابْتِغَاءَ
6	(The) pleasure	
7		عَبُوسًا
8	He keeps away	
9		يَشْرِي
10	Impure things	
11		الَّذِينَ
12	A prisoner	
13		أَطِيعُوا

	English	Arabic
14	The Family of the Prophet	
15		يَوْمًا
16	His Messenger	
17		شُكُورًا
18	They believed	
19		يُطْعِمُونَ
20	Those who do rukū' (bow down)	
22		نُرِيدُ
23	Love for it	
24		جَزَاءَ
25	A needy person	
26		أُولِيَ الْأَمْرِ



5. Choose the best option for the translation of each of the following words.

يُطَهِّرُكُمْ

- a) They feed
- b) Impure things
- c) He makes you pure
- d) He wants

يُقِيمُونَ

- a) They keep up
- b) They give
- c) They feed
- d) They believed

وَلِيُّكُمْ

- a) His Messenger
- b) Your guardian
- c) Those who are in charge
- d) His soul/self

رِءُوفٌ

- a) His Messenger
- b) Kind
- c) A reward
- d) (The) pleasure

الطَّعَامَ

- a) Those who
- b) They feed
- c) Obey
- d) The food

نَخَافُ

- a) Grim
- b) Difficult
- c) We fear
- d) Impure things

الْعِبَادِ

- a) His Messenger
- b) People
- c) They believed
- d) The servants

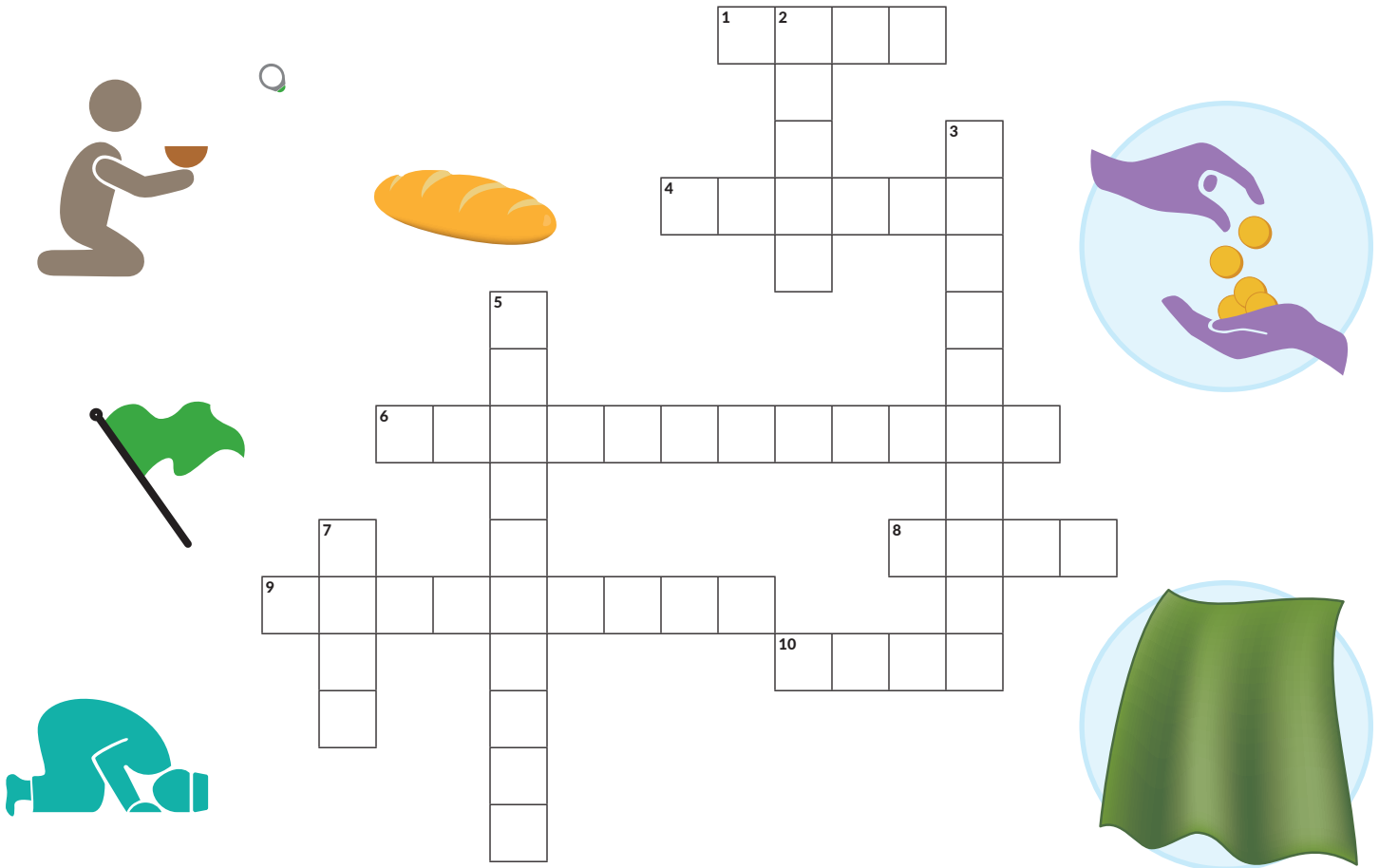
يُرِيدُ

- a) We want
- b) People
- c) He wants
- d) An orphan



Ahl al-Bayt in the Qur'ān: REVIEW

Complete the crossword below. (Do not include spaces or diacritic marks)



ACROSS

1. When Imām 'Alī ('a) was performing the rukū' of a mustahab ṣalāh, he held out his hand and offered his _____ to the beggar.
4. Imām 'Alī is one of the Ūlī-l Amr (those in _____).
6. Sūrah al-Aḥzāb, ayat 33 is known as the Verse of _____.
8. The Yemeni cloak is known as a _____.
9. Imām 'Alī ('a) risked his life by sleeping in the Prophets (ṣ) bed. Angels congratulated him, "... Allah is praising you in front of the angels for your _____."
10. In ayat 59 of Sūrah an-Nisā' Allah instructs us to _____ Allah, the Messenger and those who are in charge.

DOWN

2. In Islam, giving away something that you need in order to help others is called _____.
3. Allah was so happy with the Ahl al-Bayt's ('a) _____ and willingness to sacrifice that He revealed Sūrah al-Insān in their praise.
5. The Ahl al-Bayt ('a) were the best examples of people who _____ Allah and helped the needy in the best way possible.
7. This word sometimes means "friend" or "helper," but in Sūrah al-Mā'idah ayat 55 it means "leader."



Ahl al-Bayt in the Qur'ān: REVIEW

Word Search

Find the Arabic word of the translations listed. It might help to write the Arabic version first.

ل	ب	ه	ذ	ي	ل	ي	غ	د	د
ض	ف	ح	ق	و	ذ	ل	ه	م	ل
ه	ف	و	ء	ر	ح	ا	ق	د	ل
م	ت	ه	ش	أ	ا	ي	ر	ي	د
ك	و	ن	د	ح	غ	ض	ث	ك	ء
ر	ن	ن	ف	س	ه	خ	ف	ن	ب
ه	ن	و	ت	ؤ	ي	غ	ك	خ	د
ط	م	ك	ي	ل	و	ذ	ن	ا	ص
ي	ن	و	م	ي	ق	ي	ط	ف	ا
ف	س	غ	ي	ط	ع	م	و	ن	ل

Your guardian _____

His soul/self _____

They keep up _____

We fear _____

He keeps away _____

Kind _____

He makes you pure _____

They give _____

They feed _____

He wants _____



People

النَّاسِ



He sells

يَشْرِي

His soul/self

نَفْسَهُ

Seeking

ابْتِغَاءً

(The) pleasure

مَرْضَاتٍ

Kind

رَأُوفٌ



This page has been purposely left blank.



The servants

الْعِبَادِ

Your guardian

وَلِيُّكُمْ

His Messenger

رَسُولُهُ

Those who

الَّذِينَ

They believed

آمَنُوا

They keep up

يُقِيمُونَ

This page has been purposely left blank.

 They give	يُؤْتُونَ
Those who do rukū‘ (bow down)	 رَاكِعُونَ
He wants	يُرِيدُ
He keeps away	لِيُذْهِبَ
Impure things	الرَّجَسَ
The Family of the Prophet	أَهْلَ الْبَيْتِ

This page has been purposely left blank.



He makes
you pure

يُطَهِّرُكُمْ

They feed



يُطْعِمُونَ

The food



Love for it



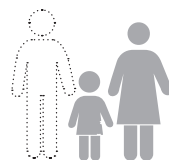
حُبِّهِ

A needy person

مِسْكِينٍ



An orphan



يَتِيمٍ

This page has been purposely left blank.



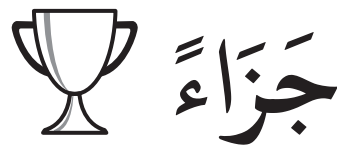
A prisoner



We want



A reward



Thanks



We fear



A day



This page has been purposely left blank.

Cut along dashed lines • Fold along gray line • Glue front to back



Grim

عَبُوسًا

Difficult

قَمَطَرِيًّا

Obey

أَطِيعُوا

**Those who are
in charge**

أُولِي الْأَمْرِ



The Ahl al-Bayt in the Qur'an: FLASH CARDS

This page has been purposely left blank.

This page has been purposely left blank.

Ahl al-Bayt in the Qur'ān is the third of five booklets in the *Qur'ān Appreciation* curriculum. This booklet is comprised of five lessons that explore āyāt of the Qur'ān related to the Ahl al-Bayt (‘a) and consists of Qur’ānic vocabulary, explanation and application of the verse(s), and review questions. The goal behind this series is to promote appreciation, love, understanding, and practical usage of the Qur’ān in the lives of our children.

Target age group: Upper elementary/middle school

